

- X. CYMONOMOPUS, Alcock, 1894, *vide* J. A. S. B. lxxv. pt. 2, 1896, p. 286.
1. *glaucomma*, Alcock, 1894, *ibid.*, and Ill. Zool. 'Investigator,' Crust. pl. xiv. fig. 9.—Andaman Sea.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

- Fig. 1. Cymonomus andamanicus*, male; enlarged three times.
Fig. 1 a. The same; ventral view of anterior part of cephalothorax and carapace, showing the buccal cavern almost completely closed by the external maxillipeds and the absence of any afferent branchial opening between the carapace and the base of the chelipeds: enlarged four times.
Fig. 1 b. The same; end-on view of the animal, showing the great breathing-opening between the front of the carapace and the anterior border of the external maxillipeds; enlarged four times.

In concluding this paper I have to express my thanks to Professor E. L. Bouvier for his kindness in sending me specimens of *Cymonomus granulatus* (Norman) for comparison with the new Andaman species.

LXXIX. — *Observations on Coleoptera of the Family Buprestidæ, with Descriptions of new Species.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE, F.E.S.

[Continued from vol. xiv. p. 343.]

Agæocera Fenyési, Kerr.

The type of this species is a rather small example of *A. gentilis*, Horn. The specimen labelled *A. gentilis* in Capt. Kerremans' collection is *A. gigas*.

Hypoprasis magnifica, Phil.

Capt. Kerremans gives this as a synonym of *H. harpago*, Fairm. (Wytsman's 'Genera,' p. 67). I have not been able to see the description of this species, but the specimens received by the Museum with this name differ from *H. harpago*, Fairm., in having the sides of the thorax coppery, and the posterior angles more rugosely punctured. The elytra are less acuminate. I think it is a distinct species.

Halecia soror, sp. n.

Fusco-æneous, shining. Head concave in front, and deeply longitudinally canaliculate; the clypeus coppery.

Antennæ greenish blue. Thorax one quarter broader than long, obliquely narrowed in front, almost rectilinear at the middle (not angulated), slightly sinuate before the posterior angles, which are only very slightly or scarcely divergent. The disk is longitudinally, moderately strongly impressed, with a sharply defined central impressed line extending from the front margin to the basal round fovea. The punctuation on the disk is moderately fine and not very close; at the hind angles it is stronger but not closer; the area of the anterior angles is closely and rather strongly punctured. The elytra at the humeral callus are only slightly wider than the thorax, but gradually widen for three fifths their length, and then narrow to the apex; the apices very acute. Each elytron has a very slightly raised obtuse costa near the suture; a second extending from the shoulder joins the first near the apex; a third very obscure one commencing below the shoulder; and the usual sublateral one. The third costa has a very slight interruption about the middle, and behind the middle it is interrupted by a moderately large but very shallow impression.

Long. 21-26, lat. 7-9 mm.

Hab. Ecuador, Balzar (*Buckley*).

This species is near *H. rugipennis*, L. & G., but rather differently coloured. The thorax is straighter at the sides, and the discoidal impression is of more uniform width, and the median line is very distinct and extends the whole length.

Halecia auro punctata, Kerr.

There is a specimen in the Museum from Bogota which has scarcely any trace of the spots on the elytra so conspicuous in the type specimens of this species.

Halecia trilineata, sp. n.

Closely allied to *H. octopunctata*, Fabr., and *H. decemimpressa*, Saund. Above obscure purple; below bright golden green. Head very closely and finely punctured; with a narrow green line bordering the eyes, widening somewhat on the lower part of the face; there is a short, slightly impressed median green line above the clypeus. Thorax convex, narrowed towards the front, the sides rectilinear; the surface is rather closely punctured, the punctures rather stronger and rather more asperate than in *H. 10-impressa*. There are three green lines as in that species, but they are scarcely impressed. There are two small impressions near

the base, one on each side of the sublateral green line, placed obliquely. The margin is green. The anterior area between the green line and the margin is somewhat swollen, and the punctuation here is distinctly less close than in *H. 10-impressa*. The elytra have the lines of punctures quite distinct, much more so than in *H. 10-impressa*. Each elytron has the following golden-green marks:—a short stripe near the scutellum; a basal fovea; a streak below the humeral callus; a moderately large impressed ovate spot on the disk at one-third from the base, and immediately above this there is a short oblique streak; a fine, scarcely noticeable streak above the sublateral carina, almost uniting with the spot below the humeral callus; a large, transverse, impressed spot at one third from the apex; a stripe at the suture at the apex; the extreme margin is very narrowly edged with green. Tibiæ cyaneous.

Long. 16, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Mexico.

Halecia elongata, sp. n.

Very elongate and narrow. Purple-coppery, reflecting green shades in certain lights; smooth, shining; below æneous. Head very densely and rugosely punctured in front, the punctures slightly separated on the vertex. Thorax purple with green sides; broadest rather behind the middle, slightly narrowed in front; gently sinuate before the hind angles, which are acute. There is a distinct elongate impression in the middle of the base. The punctures on the disk are very distinct, variable in size, not very close together; at the sides they are closer, and are slightly crowded at the front angles. Elytra rather deeply striated, the striæ rather strongly and closely punctured; the interstices gently convex, smooth; the sides rather closely but vaguely punctured. The marginal serration is strong and acute. The apex of each elytron is emarginate, the sutural and outer teeth thus formed nearly equal. Femora æneous-black. Tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous, slightly pubescent. Antennæ reddish brown, long, the third to seventh joints very elongate. Abdomen in the middle finely punctured, the punctures not very close together; at the sides the punctuation is finer and much closer, with fine pubescence.

Long. 19, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Ecuador, Chiguinda (*Buckley*).

Halecia Buckleyi, sp. n.

Elongate, rather narrow, above viridi-æneous, below

brunneo-æneous, shining. Head densely and rugosely punctured in front, the punctures slightly separated on the vertex. Thorax broadest behind the middle, slightly narrowed in front, scarcely sinuate before the basal angles, which are slightly acute, but not prominent; the sides very gently arcuate. Disk with a distinct but not very deep longitudinal impression extending from the base to the front margin. The punctures on the disk are distinct, not very close together; at the sides they are closer and stronger, and are somewhat crowded near the front angles. There is a deep fovea at the base, near the posterior angle. The elytra strongly punctate-striate, the striæ rather deeply impressed near the suture, the interstices convex near the suture, less so laterally, the second and fourth costiform at the apex. There is a shallow, wrinkled impression at the base; a moderately large, distinct, oblique, reniform impression at the middle; and another transversely ovate one halfway between this and the apex. The apex of each elytron gently emarginate, the sutural and lateral teeth subequal. Femora blackish æneous, shaded with purple at the apex. Tibiæ and tarsi ferruginous, with very short pubescence. Antennæ obscure æneous, the third joint very long, the fourth rather shorter, the following gradually decreasing in length. Abdomen in the middle finely punctured, the punctures not very close together; at the sides the punctures are very fine and much closer, with some fine pubescence.

Long. 14-22, lat. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mm.

Hab. Ecuador, Sarayacu, and Chiguinda (*Buckley*).

The small specimen, which is a male, is more golden green below, with coppery shades, and the femora are green.

Halecia sexcostata, sp. n.

Form of the preceding, brownish æneous above and below, shining. Head closely and rather rugosely punctured in front, the punctures slightly separated on the vertex. Thorax shining, slightly narrowed in front, the sides gently arcuate, very slightly sinuate before the posterior angles, which are somewhat acute. The disk with a not very deep longitudinal impression extending from the base to the front margin. The surface on each side of this with distinct but rather small punctures, which are rather widely separated; towards the sides the punctures are somewhat stronger and crowded, the intervals having a tendency to form short oblique rugæ. There is a fovea at the base near the posterior angle. The elytra strongly punctate-striate, the second, fourth, and

sixth interstices costiform: the first costa becomes very fine at the apex; the second extends from the humeral callus to the outer apical tooth; the third is abbreviated at each end. The apex of each elytron is rather deeply emarginate, and the two teeth thus formed are very acute. Tibiæ shaded with steel blue, slightly pubescent. Tarsi ferruginous, but more or less metallic green above. Abdomen in the middle more strongly punctured than in the preceding species, the punctures slightly elongate; at the sides the punctuation is very fine and rather close. The pubescence is extremely short. ♀.

Long. 20, lat. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Bogota.

A single specimen presented by Señor José Vergara, F.Z.S.

Halecia rugosa, sp. n.

Elongate-elliptical, blackish æneous above, dark æneous below, moderately shining. Head very closely and rather strongly punctured, tinted with steel-blue, with a lightly impressed median line. Thorax moderately narrowed in front, broadest just behind the middle, almost straight to the posterior angles, which are acute and slightly prominent. Disk with a rather strongly marked impression extending from the base to the apex; it is rather broad at the base, narrowed in front, with a short smooth line in the middle, on each side of which is an irregular line of strong punctures. The punctures on the disk are small but very distinct, not very close together, at the sides they are very deep, larger, and at the anterior angles often confluent. The surface is very uneven; the anterior margin is impressed, and there is a small fovea at the base near the hind angles. The elytra are at their base distinctly broader than the thorax, subparallel for two thirds their length, and then narrowed in the usual way to the apex. They are very deeply punctate-striate, or rather there are lines of deep foveæ, the foveæ being of unequal size, and sometimes two or three unite into one; the second interstice is slightly costiform, the others are narrow and rendered irregular by the strong foveæ. The apex of each elytron is emarginate, the outer tooth rather less acute than the sutural one. The abdomen is more strongly and rather more closely punctured in the middle than in the preceding species; at the sides it is closely and finely punctured, the punctures being slightly asperate. Tarsi bluish green. Antennæ almost black; the second joint rather short, the third about one third longer, the following rather shorter and widened towards the apex.

Long. 18, lat. 6 mm.

Hab. Amazons, Barreirao de Monte Alegre, Nov. 1873.

A single example collected and presented by Prof. Trail.

Halecia viridisplendens, sp. n.

Bright golden green, shining. Head densely and moderately strongly punctured, with an impressed median line extending almost to the vertex. Thorax obliquely narrowed in front, broadest at one third from the base, somewhat angularly emarginate before the posterior angles; the sides slightly angular at the broadest part, with the margin slightly thickened at this part. Disk tinted with darker bluish green, with a little purple near the base; the darker portion finely, distinctly, but not very closely punctured; the anterior part of the margin and all the region of the anterior angles very closely and more strongly punctured, the closely punctured surface extending along the front margin. There is a shallow but distinct median golden line which is impressed posteriorly. There is a round puncture at the base, rather nearer the posterior angle than the middle, and this is extended forward by a slight impressed punctured line as far as the middle. The sides are slightly impressed above the lateral angulation. The elytra are scarcely broader than the thorax. Each elytron has a slightly raised obtuse costa near the suture, of a slightly darker or more coppery hue than the impressed parts, but at the point where it diverges at the base there is a small green spot. There is another slightly sinuous costa extending from the humeral callus to the apex, of unequal width, and with a small green spot on the middle. There is a third costa arising below the shoulder and joining the second at a short distance from the apex; this is interrupted by two small green spots. Each costa has an irregular line of punctures on each side of it. The interstices are convex in the middle, the second and third each having two small green spots. The apices are very acute, each being slightly and obliquely truncate on the inner side. Tarsi tinted with cyanous. Abdominal segments shaded with coppery golden at the base.

Long. 23, lat. 7 mm.

Hab. Brazil, Joinville.

This species closely resembles *H. chrysodemoides*, Saund., but differs from it in having the thorax angulated at sides; the punctuation on the disk is finer, and closer at the anterior angles; there is an impressed longitudinal line at some distance from the side; and the apices of the elytra are much more acute.

Iridotænia javana, Kerremans.

The type specimen of this species agrees well with one in the Museum collection labelled by Saunders "*lineata*, Deyr., compared with type."

Chrysodema navicularis, Kerr.

This is the same as *C. ventralis*, Waterh., which has priority.

Chrysodema Fairmairei, Kerr.

In Wytsman's 'Genera,' p. 74, Capt. Kerremans has sunk this species as a synonym of *C. Mniszechi*. This is an error. It is really a synonym of *C. Dohrnii*, Saund. (Mindanao). *C. Mniszechi*, Deyr., has the thorax less closely punctured; it occurs in Goram and Ceram.

Chrysodema sumatrensis, Kerr.

I doubt if this is distinct from *C. Wallacei*, Deyr. Capt. Kerremans appears not to have known *Wallucei*; the specimen in his collection so named was *Mniszechi*, Deyr.

Chrysodema Yerburyi, sp. n.

Elongate, elliptical, not very convex, golden green. Thorax gently convex, slightly narrowed in front, closely punctured, the punctuation more dense and finer at the sides than on the disk; the median raised line scarcely noticeable. There is a slight round impression near the side, a little behind the middle. Elytra only a very little wider than the thorax, gently and evenly convex, green with a slight coppery shade. Rather closely and moderately strongly punctured, the punctures uneven in size and quite irregular; near the base the punctures are rather stronger and are transverse, the intervals forming transverse rugæ. The costæ which are seen in *C. auroplagiata* and many other species are only seen in this species at the apex in the form of a y. Near the margin there is a finely punctured brassy impression, extending from the apex for two fifths the length of the elytra. Prosternum slightly convex, moderately strongly and not very thickly punctured. Antennæ black. Legs rather bluish green.

Long. 28, lat. 10 mm.

Hab. Ceylon, Trincomali (*Yerbury*).

This is quite unlike any other species of this genus known to me.

GELEUS, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Chrysodema*, but differs from all the species of that genus in having two sharply cut impressions at the base of the thorax. Just below the shoulders the elytra are acutely angular. The tarsi are yellow.

I propose this for the insect I formerly described as *Pseudochrysodema* (?) *Walkeri* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1892, x. p. 411).

Capt. Kerremans has more recently described it as *Chrysodema cupriventris*.

THYMEDES, gen. nov.

Closely allied to *Chrysodema*, but with a form and appearance which are suggestive of *Psiloptera*. Thorax evenly convex, without impressions, but with a slightly raised median line. The marginal carina extended to the anterior angle. Elytra strongly striato-punctate; the apical margins serrate. Antennæ yellow. Tarsi metallic. Metathoracic episterna gradually acuminate posteriorly.

I propose this generic name for *Chrysodema flavicornis*, Saund.

The only *Chrysodema* known to me that at all resembles this is *C. hebes*, Kerr., but neither in that nor in any other species does the lateral carina of the thorax extend quite to the anterior angles as in *flavicornis*.

[To be continued.]

LXXX.—*New Neotropical Molossus, Conepatus, Nectomys, Proechimys, and Agouti, with a Note on the Genus Mesomys.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Molossus Burnesi, sp. n.

Allied to the very small species of *Molossus*, *M. tropidorhynchus*, Gray, and *M. pygmaeus*, Miller, but distinguished by the different shape of the brain-case.

Size about as in *M. tropidorhynchus* and *pygmaeus*, markedly less than in *M. obscurus*, of which there are two specimens in the same collection. Hairs of back exceedingly short, less than 2 mm. in length, as against 3 in *M. obscurus*, their bases white and their tips brown, the net result being a